YEROKHIN, Yu.Ye.; NESTEROV, A.I.; FINOGENOVA, T.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Production of bacteriochlorophyll and free porphyrins by purple bacteria as related to the light intensity. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.6:951-955 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; DORFMAN, L.L.; YELISEYEVA, M.V.

Use of amino acids by green bacteria Chloropseudomonas ethylicum. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.5:38-44 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted August 26, 1964.

ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; GULIKOVA, O.M.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Biochemical changes in cells of Chromatium minutissimum under photoautotrophic and photoheterotrophic conditions of growth. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:577-583 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

L 3719-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/ES(v)-3/EWA(b)-2 DD/JK

ACC NR: AP5026335 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/005/0753/0756

AUTHOR: Malofeyeva, I. V.; Korzhenko, V. P.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.

ORG: Biology and Soil Sciences Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: The amino-acid composition of photosynthesizing bacteria

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 5, 1965, 753-756

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, photosynthesis, amino acid, photosynthesizing bacteria

ABSTRACT: The amino-acid composition of the whole-cell protein of four species of purple and green sulphur bacteria was investigated, and comparisons were made. Eighteen amino acids were found in significant amounts in protein hydrolyzates of purple bacteria (Rhodopseudomonas sp., Chromatium minutissimum) and green bacteria (Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum and Chloropseudomonas ethylicum). It was found that these species of photosynthesizing bacteria do not differ from each other in the qualitative composition of amino acids. Study of the quantity of individual amino acids showed that in most cases both species of green bacteria are similar. The purple bacteria, however, differ from each other in percentage content of certain amino acids (see Table 1). It is

Card 1/3 UDC: 576.851.12:577.1

L 3719-66
ACC NR: AP5026335

Table. 1. Amino-acid composition of whole-cell protein of photosynthesizing bacteria (in % of total amount of amino acids)

Amino acids	Rhodopseudomonas sp.	Chr. minutissimum	Chl. thiosulfatophilum	C. ethylicum
1. Tryptophan	1.03	1.61	0.67	0.68
2. Lysine	3.36	4.48	4.57	4.76
3. Histidine	2.16	2.44	1.35	1.70
4. Arginin	6.41	4.80	5.00	5.25
5. Aspartic acid	9.70	8.31	10.65	11.52
6. Threonine	5.31	5.75	5.58	5.52
7. Serine	5.36	4.69	6.08	6.20
8. Glutamic-acid	10.38	10.80	10.21	11.66
9. Proline	6.15	6.97	5.51	4.91
10. Glycine	8.57	8.59	9.74	9.54
11. Alanine	11.25	12.17	10.99	10.02
12. Valine	6.37	7.49	7.00	7.29
13. Methionine	2.66	1.65	1.79	0.54
14. Isoleucine	4.17	4.92	5.44	5.49
15. Leucine	9.79	9.53	8.21	8.33
16. Tyrosine	2.60	2.24	2.53	2.72
17. Phenylalanine	3.98	3.90	4.02	3.88

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ACC NR: AP5026335

possible that photosynthesizing bacteria such as these can serve the same purpose as algae and other microorganisms, i.e., providing a cheap protein source. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 015/ ATD PRESS: 4136

Card 3/3

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; TARANENKO, L.I.; SUMARUKOVA, R.S.

Requirement of some microelements by purple and green sulfur bacteria. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:176-180 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gousdarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

MALOFEYEVA, I.V.; KRASHENKO, V.P.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Amino acid composition of photosynthetizing bacteria.
Mikrobiologiia 34 no.5:753-756 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L 37758-66

ACC NR: AP6028242 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/002/0193/0199

AUTHOR: Nesterov, A. I.; Gogotov, I. N.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N. 36 B

ORG: Soil Biology Faculty, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universitet)

TITLE: Effect of light intensity on utilization of carbon compounds by photosynthesizing bacteria

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 2, 1966, 193-199

TOPIC TAGS: light biologic effect, photosynthesis, bacteria, carbon

ABSTRACT: The shape of light curves showing the uptake by purple and green bacteria of C^{14} from various compounds (bicarbonate, acetate, ethane) depends on the species of organism, source of carbon, and composition of the medium. The saturating intensity of light ranges from 7 to $60 \cdot 10^3$ erg/cm^2/sec. Purple and green bacteria capable of autotrophic growth (Rhodopseudomonas sp., Chloropseudomonas ethylicum, and Chlorobium thiosulfataphilum) take up more carbon from acetate than from CO_2 in the 7 to $150 \cdot 10^3$ erg/cm^2/sec interval. Regardless of the light intensity, Rhodopseudomonas sp., unlike C. ethylicum, takes up considerable quantities of CO_2 on a medium with acetate only if sulfide is present. Changes in light intensity seem to affect the way some carbon compounds are utilized by photosynthesizing bacteria. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Jul65 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 014

LS

Card 1/1 UDC: 576.8.095.14:576.851.12

L 38263-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6028677 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/003/0702/0705

AUTHOR: Uspenskaya, V. E.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.; Akulovich, N. K. B

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Separation of two chlorophylls of green bacteria with chromatography

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 3, 1966, 702-705

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, paper chromatography, chlorophyll

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to find a simple method of separating chlorophylls of green bacteria and of comparing the properties of the second chlorophyll of these organisms with the properties of bacteriophyll of purple bacteria. They discovered that green bacteria, along with bacterioviridine, contain a small amount of bacteriophyll. These pigments can be separated by paper chromatography in an isopropanolbenzene system (boiling point 90-110°) and column chromatography with various absorbents (aluminum oxide in stage II of activity, saccharose, polyethylene) if concentrated extracts of the pigments of green bacteria are used. This article was presented by Academician V. N. Shaposhnikov on 18 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 mcp UDC: 576.8.094.83

0917 1307

L 43[illegible]-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5008622 S/2933/64/007/000/0024/0030

AUTHOR: Obolentsev, R. D. (Doctor of chemical sciences); Makova, Ye. A.; [illegible]

TITLE: Use of petroleum-derived mercaptans as regulators in emulsion polymerization of divinyl and styrene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya neraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, neuglevodorodnykh v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 1, 1964, 24-30

TOPIC TAGS: emulsion polymerization, styrene, rubber, vulcanizate, kerosene,

ABSTRACT: [illegible] experiments were performed on mercaptans from petroleum as regulators [illegible] of divinyl and styrene [illegible] Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut [illegible] Research Institute for Petroleum Refining [illegible] the chemistry of petroleum and the derived kerosene [illegible]. The method of alkaline extraction was used in extracting the mercaptans from the kerosene, to

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L 43926-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008622

practically 100%, but recovery was no better than 60%, probably because of the [illegible] in an alkaline environment. [illegible]

[illegible] physicochemical properties of the [illegible]

[illegible] The authors conclude that the [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii BashFAN SSSR (Institute of Organic [illegible] Bashkirian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.S.

Spontaneous rupture of the uterus during the second half of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 33 no.3:104 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.I. Feygel') Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(UTERUS--RUPTURE) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.S.

Extrauterine pregnancy in the stump of a resected fallopian tube. Akush. i gin. 33 no.4:110 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz akusherako-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.I.Feygel') Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PREGNANCY, EXTRAUTERINE)

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE. V.

Swine

How we raise high grade pigs. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE. V.

6722. Kondrat'yeva, Ye. V. Vendreniye yedinogo metoda naladki mekhanicheskikh tkatskikh stankov s nizhnim boyem fabriki im. Tsyurupy i "Krasnyy tekstil'shchik" (Glavmoskhlopproma). (M., 1954). 10 s. 20 sm. (M-vo prom. Tovarov shirokogo potreblemiya SSSR. Tekhn. Upr. Cto. Tekhn. Informatsh. Cbmen Peredovym opytom). 2.000 ekz. Besp. — Sost. Ukazan v kontse teksta. -- Bez tit. l. i obl. -- (55-3070)p. 677.21.054-7

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

TETYUKHIN, G.F.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.V.

Microbiological studies in a comprehensive study of loess. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.7:261-266 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yeva, Ye.V. SOV/51-5-2-22/26

TITLE: Photoluminescence of Gadolinium and Its Duration in Solutions (Fotolyuminestsentsiya gadoliniya v rastvorakh i yeye dlitel'nost')

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 214-216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied photoluminescence of solutions of gadolinium sulphate [$Gd_2(SO_4)_3$] in water and sulphuric acid and of gadolinium chloride ($GdCl_3$) in water with Gd concentrations from 0.05 to 0.5%. The luminescence spectrum was obtained using the usual apparatus for the study of solutions. Luminescence was excited in a direction at right-angles to the direction of observation, and it was recorded either photographically or photoelectrically. The afterglow was studied using a modified "electron shutter" described in Ref 7. The circuit for this shutter was constructed and adjusted by V.B. Ustinov. The light from the excitation source was collected by a quartz lens. To avoid the effects of scattered light of 3000-3300 Å wavelength an interference filter (prepared by T.N. Krylova and R.S. Sokolova) was placed between the condensing lens and the cell with the solution. Luminescence was projected by another quartz lens on to the slit of a

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Hilger quartz spectrograph. In photoelectric measurements the FEU-29 photomultiplier was used. In the luminescence spectra of $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ and $GdCl_3$ solutions two narrow bands of luminescence were observed at 3110 and 3060 Å. The widths of these bands were of the order of 20 Å. According to Ref 6 these two bands correspond to transitions $^6P_{7/2}$---$^8S_{7/2}$ and $^6P_{5/2}$---$^8S_{7/2}$. The afterglow was observed for the 3110 Å band only (G.S. Lazeyeva took part in these measurements); the results obtained are given in the table on p 215. The decay law was found to be exponential. Some of the decay curves are shown in Figs 1 and 2. The intensity of the 3060 Å band was too small to observe the duration of its afterglow. In heating of the solutions a decrease of the decay time constant as well as decrease of the intensity of luminescence was observed. When the solutions were cooled back to room temperature the initial values of the time constant and the intensity were regained. The results on the duration of the afterglow

obtained for the aqueous solution of $GdCl_3$ agree in their order of magnitude with those of Dicke and Hall (Ref 5) obtained for luminescence of $GdCl_3$ crystals. The author thanks A.N. Zaydel who directed this work. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 American, 1 German and 1 international journal.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet; Fizicheskiy institut (Leningrad State University, Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1958

1. Gadolinium--Luminescence 2. Luminescence--Measurement
3. Luminescence--Decay 4. Solutions--Spectra

24(7) SOV/54-59-1-1/25

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, Ye. V., Ustinov, V. B.

TITLE: Investigation of the Luminescence Afterglow of Terbium Salt Solutions by Means of an Electronic Shutter (Issledovaniye poslesvecheniya lyuminestsentsii rastvorov soley terbiya s pomoshch'yu elektronnogo zatvora)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universitota. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 5-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of investigating the luminescence afterglow of terbium salt solutions the authors employed the scheme of the so-called "electronic shutter" designed by Steinhaus, Crosswhite and Dieke (Ref 1). The scheme was slightly modified for investigating an afterglow of 10^{-2} - 10^{-5} sec as occurs with the salts of rare earths (representation of the scheme applied in figure 1). The intensity of the afterglow was directly recorded by means of a microammeter, the chronometer mentioned in reference 1 was not used and the duration of afterglow was measured by means of an oscillograph. The luminescence spectrum was excited by spark discharge between nickel electrodes. τ was measured at various temperatures for the

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Investigation of the Luminescence Afterglow of Terbium Salt Solutions by Means of an Electronic Shutter

bands λ_{max} = 5890, 5450 and 4890 Å of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$, dissolved in water and concentrated sulphuric acid as well as of $TbCl_3$ in aqueous solution. The results are listed in a table. The values obtained for the aqueous solutions agree well with those listed in reference 7. It was shown that τ is equal for all bands under investigation. The variation of τ and the intensity with temperature is strongest with the solution of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ in concentrated sulphuric acid. The greatest variation is to be found within the temperature range of 0-80°. In the case of aqueous solutions of terbium salts it is considerably smaller. The variation of τ and the intensity with temperature is almost similar. According to the authors, this indicates that the variation of intensity is primarily caused by the variation of the luminescence yield with temperature. The authors thank Professor A. N. Zaydel' for the problem and the discussion of the results. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/51-6-3-28/28

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yeva, Ye.V.

TITLE: Determination of the Quantum Yield of Luminescence of the Trivalent Terbium Ion in Solutions (Opredeleniye kvantovogo vykhoda lyuminestsentsii trekhvalentnogo iona terbiya v rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 427-428, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a determination of the luminescence quantum yield (η) of Tb^{+++} in aqueous solutions, using the method described by Rinck (Ref.1), Geisler and Hellwege (Ref.2). The luminescence spectrum of Tb^{+++} in aqueous solutions consists of seven bands, 100-200 Å wide, with maxima at 4890, 5450, 5890, 6200, 6480, 6700 and 6810 Å. All these bands are due to transitions from the upper level $^5D_4$ to components of ^7F. To find the quantum yield η the following quantities must be known: (1) the relative intensities of all bands; (2) the probability of a radiative transition for one of the bands; (3) the excited-level lifetime τ. The relative intensities were found by

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Determination of the Quantum Yield of Luminescence of the Trivalent Terbium Ion in Solutions

recording (using a spectrograph ISP-51) the luminescence spectra of aqueous solutions of terbium chloride and sulphate. These spectra were excited by a spark discharge. The author found the areas under the bands and deduced their relative intensities (table). These relative intensities were the same for chloride and sulphate solutions, and they were further checked photoelectrically. The probability $A_{4,6}$ of a radiative transition $^5D_4$-$^7F_6$ was calculated from the oscillator strength $f = 4 \times 10^{-9}$, quoted for the 4890 Å band of Tb^{+++} by Hoogschagen and Gorter (Ref.6). The value of $A_{4,6}$ was found to be ~ 2 sec^{-1}, the value of the excited-state lifetime τ was measured (fuller details were published in Ref.5); it was 5.5×10^{-4} sec. Finally the quantum yield η was calculated: its value was 0.8%. Since the quoted oscillator strength f is only an estimate, the value of η lies probably between 2 and 0.2%. This means that the probability of radiationless transitions in

Card 2/3 Tb^{+++} in aqueous solutions is about two orders higher than

Determination of the Quantum Yield of Luminescence of the Trivalent Terbium Ion in Solutions

the probability of radiative transitions, and the excited-state lifetime τ is practically all due to radiationless transitions. The quantum yield obtained for Tb^{+++} in aqueous solutions is of the same order as the quantum yields obtained by Rinck for europium sulphate crystals (Ref.1) and by Geisler and Hellwege for terbium bromate crystals (Ref.2). Acknowledgment is made to A.N. Zaydel' who directed this work. There are 1 table and 6 references, of which 2 are Soviet, 2 German, 1 international and 1 Dutch.

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1958

68327

24.3500

SOV/51-8-1-33/40

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yeva, Ye. V.

TITLE: Variation of the Duration of Luminescence of Trivalent Gadolinium and Terbium Ions in the Sulphuric Acid-Water System with the Concentration of Components.

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 130-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The duration of luminescent afterglow (τ) of Gd^{+++} ions in solutions of $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ in concentrated H_2SO_4 was measured as a function of the amount of water added to the solution. The results (Fig 1) show a sharp step-like fall of τ, which begins at ~16% H_2O by weight (corresponding to the composition $H_2SO_4.H_2O$) and ends at ~26% H_2O (corresponding to the composition $H_2SO_4.2H_2O$). In solutions with less than 16% H_2O ($\tau = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ sec) or more than 26% H_2O ($\tau = 6 \times 10^{-4}$ sec) the value of τ is independent of the amount of water. Similar behaviour is exhibited by Tb^{+++} in solutions of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ in H_2SO_4-H_2O mixtures (Fig 2). The explanation is the same in both cases: at ~16% H_2O and at ~26% H_2O fairly stable compounds ($H_2SO_4.H_2O$ and $H_2SO_4.2H_2O$) are formed; this agrees well with Mendeleyev's data (Ref 10) on the density of H_2SO_4-H_2O mixtures at various concentrations. The effect on τ can be seen in terms of short-range order: up to 16% H_2O the Gd^{+++} and Tb^{+++} ions are surrounded

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68328

24.3500

SOV/51-8-1-34/40

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, Ye.V. and Lazeyeva, G.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the Duration and Intensity of Luminescence of Trivalent Gadolinium and Terbium Ions in Solutions

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 132-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the duration and intensity of luminescence of Gd^{+++} and Tb^{+++} in solutions of $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ and $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ in water and sulphuric acid, and in aqueous solutions of $GdCl_3$ and $TbCl_3$. In the case of Gd salts the majority of measurements were made at concentrations of 0.5-0.1%; additional experiments showed that the results obtained were valid up to concentrations of 1%. In the case of Tb salts measurements were made at concentrations of 0.1-0.01%. The luminescence spectrum of Gd^{+++} in solutions consists of two narrow bands at 3110 and 3060 Å (Refs 1, 3). The ratio of the intensities of these two bands was found to be $I_{3110}/I_{3060} = 25$ (accurate to within ±4%), both in $GdCl_3$ in water and in $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$ in water and in sulphuric acid; this ratio remained practically constant at concentrations from 1.0 to 0.01%. The value of τ_{3060} in a 1% aqueous solution of $GdCl_3$ at 15°C was found to be

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Investigation of the Duration and Intensity of Luminescence of Trivalent Gadolinium and Terbium Ions in Solutions

at room temperature are the same and depend on temperature in the same way. In the solution of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ in 96% H_2SO_4 the value of τ fell by a factor of 8 on increase of temperature from 2°C to 100°C and it then remained constant on further rise of temperature to 250°C (Fig 3). The temperature dependence of the intensity of luminescence of Tb^{+++} in this solution is practically the same as the temperature dependence of τ. In aqueous solutions of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ and $TbCl_3$ the duration of luminescence τ is practically independent of temperature. For example in aqueous solutions of $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ a rise of temperature from 15°C to 98°C produced a fall of τ from 5.5×10^{-4} to 4.0×10^{-4} sec, i.e. by less than 30%, and in aqueous solutions of $TbCl_3$ the same rise of temperature reduced τ by 10% (from 5.5×10^{-4} to 4.9×10^{-4} sec). At 15°C the values of τ of aqueous solutions of $TbCl_3$ and $Tb_2(SO_4)_3$ are the same in contrast to aqueous solutions of $GdCl_3$ and $Gd_2(SO_4)_3$, whose values of τ differ by a factor of more than 3. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Card 3/3

PANTYUKHINA, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; VOROPAYEVA, O.G.

Radioresistance of some epiphytic micro-organisms of grapes and pomegranate. Uzb. biol. zhur. 8 no.4:10-13 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzbSSR.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Z.A.

Stratigraphy and facies of Upper Paleozoic sediments in the Sayan Mountain region. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:112-116 '56. (MIRA 11:6)

(Sayan Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Z.A.

Results of key drilling in the Irkutsk amphitheater and western Transbaikalia. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:3-71 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Irkutsk Province--Borings)
(Transbaikalia--Borings)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Z.A. geolog; IPATOVA, Z.N., petrograf; CHIZHOV, A.A. vedush. red.; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof., red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Zayarsk well in Irkutsk Province. Key wells of the U.S.S.R.] Zaiarskaia opornaia skvazhina (Irkutskaia oblast'.) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 161 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'nyi geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.198) (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad (for Kondrat'yeva, Ipatova).
(Irkutsk Province--Petroleum geology)

BRUT-BRULIAKO, B. N.; KONDRAT'EVA, Z. P.

Textile machinery

Weft-rewinding machine (automatic) UPS-260-L.
Tekst. prom., no. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RAYNES, L.S.; GABERTSETTEL', A.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Z.S.

Effect of the thermal treatment of molten metal on the properties of the alloy Br. ANMts 8.5-7.5-1.5. Lit.proizv. no.7:36-38 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Bronze) (Founding)

ZIMNEVA, Yelena Matveyevna [deceased]; SHIBALOVA, Lidiya Ivanovna; SHEMANOVA, Valentina Pavlovna; DIMENT, Esfir' Markovna; GABERTSETTEL', Andrey Ivanovich; KONDRAT'YEVA, Zinaida Sergeyevna; KLIMOVA, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; POPILOV, L.Ya., nauchnyy red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Seawater corrosion of copper alloys]Morskaia korroziia mednykh splavov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Copper alloys--Corrosion)

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.A.

Structure of the vascular system of the stem in herbaceous dicotyledons. Bot.zhur. 41 no.9:1273-1292 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

(Botany--Anatomy) (Dicotyledons)

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.A.

Development of root suckers in some herbaceous dicotyledons [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.3:22-37 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Roots (Botany)) (Buds)

VASILEVSKAYA, V.K.; KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL, Ye.A.

Structure of the vegetative shoot apex [with summary in English].
Probl. bot. no.3:288-298 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Botany--Anatomy)

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.A.

Seedling anatomy of English oak (Quercus robur L.). Vest. LGU 14 no.3:42-47 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(OAK) (SEEDLINGS) (BOTANY--ANATOMY)

KONDRAT'YEVA-ISAL'VILL, Ye.A.

Bud formation on roots of Rubus idaeus L. Bot.zhur. 44 no.5:651-657 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosuniversitet.
(Raspberries) (Buds) (Roots (Botany))

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.A.

Regular features in the structural development of seedlings and juvenile plants of the Siberian pea tree (Caragana arborescens Lam.) Bot. zhur. 46 no.11:1602-1614 N '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

(Caragana)

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL, Ye.A.

Development of the structure of the seedling of Acer platanoides L. Bot.zhur. 48 no.2:199-210 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Maple) (Seedlings)

KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.A.

Phenomenon of heterophylly in the development of the seedlings of Norway maple (Acer Platanoides L.). Vest. LGU 20 no.15: 38-43 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

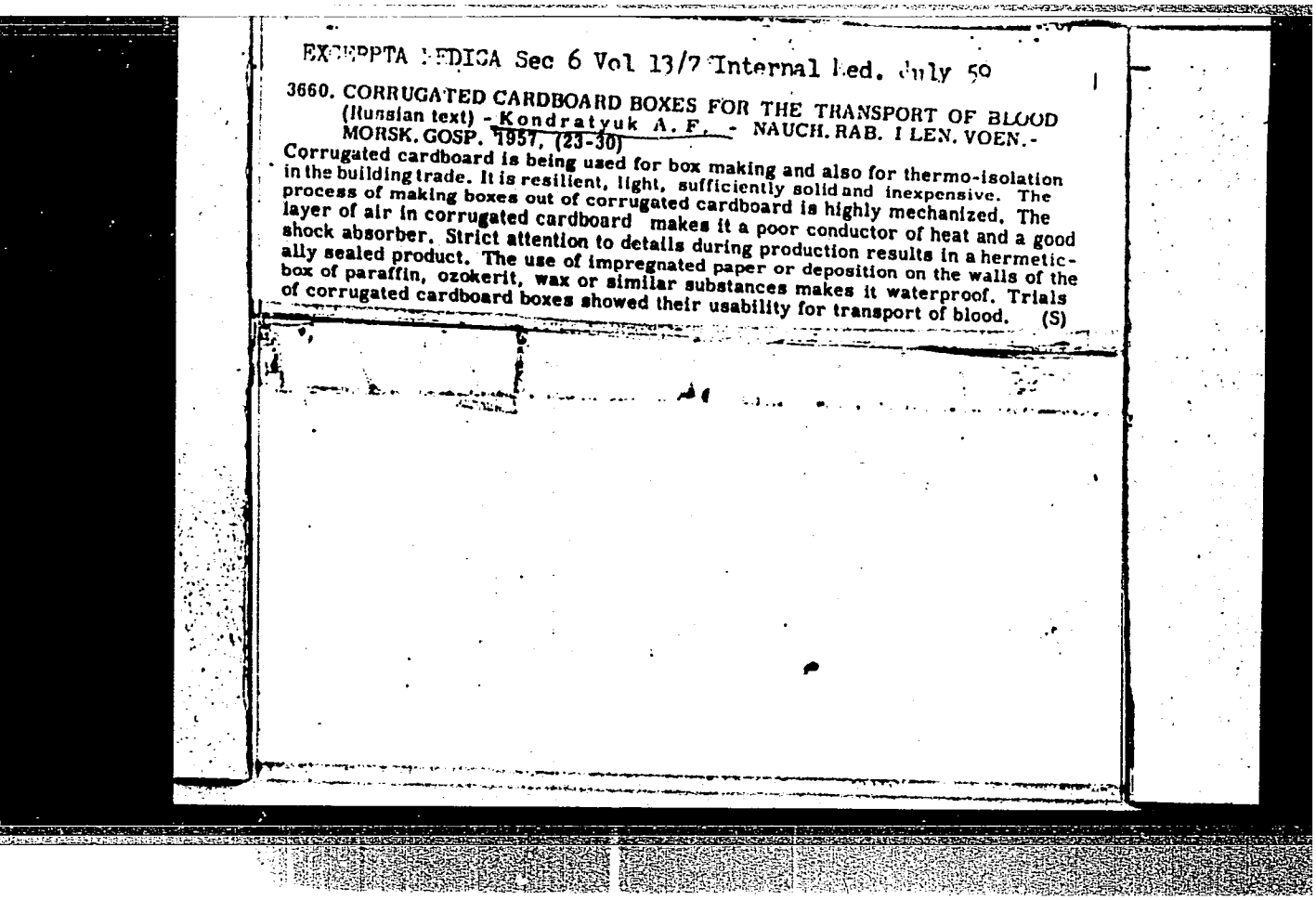
KONDRAT'YEVA-MEL'VIL', Ye.M.

Heterophylly in the seedlings of some arboreous plants. Bot. zhur. 50 no.5:605-613 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

KONDRATYUK, A.A. (g.Brest, zheleznc-doroshnyy tekhnikum)

Useful advice. Fiz. v shkole 16 no.3:54-56 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Physics--Experiments)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/7 Internal Med. July 59

3660. CORRUGATED CARDBOARD BOXES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF BLOOD (Russian text) - Kondratyuk A. F. - NAUCH. RAB. I LEN. VOEN.-MORSK. GOSP. 1957, (23-30)

Corrugated cardboard is being used for box making and also for thermo-isolation in the building trade. It is resilient, light, sufficiently solid and inexpensive. The process of making boxes out of corrugated cardboard is highly mechanized. The layer of air in corrugated cardboard makes it a poor conductor of heat and a good shock absorber. Strict attention to details during production results in a hermetically sealed product. The use of impregnated paper or deposition on the walls of the box of paraffin, ozokerit, wax or similar substances makes it waterproof. Trials of corrugated cardboard boxes showed their usability for transport of blood. (S)

"Concerning the Use of Packaging Made from Corrugated Cardboard for the Transportation of Preserved Blood," by A. F. Kondratyuk and N. G. Kartashevskiy, Chair of General Surgery (head, Prof M. S. Lisitsyn), of Naval Medical Academy and of the Leningrad Order of Red Banner of Labor Scientific Research Institute of Blood Transfusion (scientific director, Prof A. N. Filatov), Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, Vol 78, No 6, Jun 57, pp 132-136

In connection with the preservation of blood in ampoules at a constant temperature, a contest was announced by order No 784 of the Minister of Health USSR, on 20 October 1949, for the best model of "isothermic packaging" (packing material that would maintain blood at a constant temperature for a long period of time). Several models were presented, and the best were selected, but, unfortunately, up to the present none has been produced on an industrial scale. However, since under war conditions preserved blood has to be transported in large quantities in various directions and over bad roads, a discardable container was necessary.

To satisfy these requirements, isothermic containers have been prepared from corrugated cardboard, which have low thermal conductivity, and are dampproof, shock resistant, very sturdy and light.

The four sides, bottom, and lid, of such containers are made from 6-11 layers of corrugated cardboard or corrugated paper, depending on the volume of the box. The boxes contain crosspieces, or cardboard stacked in a manner similar to cartons for eggs or small fragile glass instruments, and resembling a honey comb. These boxes are made in various sizes that can contain 12, 20, or 36 ampoules, prepared by the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Blood Transfusion. They can maintain blood at a constant temperature for 38 hours when the ambient temperature varies from +30° to -30°. This efficiency is increased by additional cooling or heating which is done by packing water at +30 to +5°, inside the container, to maintain the blood ampoules at the usual plus three to plus eight degrees.

Corrugated cardboard possesses high durability and shock-absorbing qualities, and packing material made from corrugated cardboard for the transportation of preserved blood is a satisfactory solution for all the conditions specified by the order from the Minister of Health USSR. (U)

KONDRATYUK, A.F., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Holder for containers in drip infusions. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 6:85 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

KONDRATYUK, A.F., polkovnik med.sluzhby

Injuries of the hand and fingers. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:54-56 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(HAND--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ACC NR: AP6032501 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Kondratyuk, A. M.; Kondratyuk, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of continuous casting of metal and alloy strip. Class 31, No. 185463

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: continuous casting, metal strip casting, alloy strip casting, METAL CASTING, METALLURGIC PROCESS

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for continuous casting of metal and alloy strip. To increase the casting rate, the raw strip is formed on an

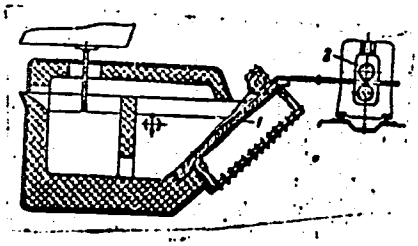


Fig. 1. Continuous casting of strip

1 - Water-cooled surface;
2 - rolls.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.746.047

ACC NR: AP6032501

inclined water-cooled metal surface below the level of liquid metal, and is pulled out by rolls (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan60/

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-10-20650

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondratyuk, A.M., Kondratyuk, Yu.M., Strelets, M.N.

TITLE: Certain Regularities in the Crystallization of a Continuous Casting (Nekotoryye zakonomernosti kristallizatsii nepreryvnogo slitka)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot stud. Donetsk. industr. in-t, 1957, Nr 2, pp 33-59

ABSTRACT: Data on the rate of crystallization of a continuous 175x240-mm ingot at the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant by introduction of S^{35} and P^{32} establishes that the value of the rate of solidification S in the mold varies in the range of 3.4-2.4 cm/min$^{0.5}$, and the value of the index m in the equation $x = S\tau^m$, where x is the thickness of the billet skin, varies in the range of 0.35-0.55. During the secondary cooling in the solidification process, S fluctuates within the limits of 2-3 cm/min$^{0.5}$, while m varies in the limits of 0.675-0.85. The rate of crystallization of the billet in the secondary cooling, at the rate of water flow usually employed at the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant installation, is considerably greater than the rate of crystallization in the

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Metallurgical Faculty, Donets Industrial Inst. im N.S. Khrushchev

SOV/137-58-10-20650

Certain Regularities in the Crystallization of a Continuous Casting

crystallizer mold. It is concluded that the mold should be shortened from 1500 to 500-600 mm. It is believed that the time required for solidification of a continuous ingot in this case would be reduced by 30%. A method of calculating the surface temperature along the height of the continuous billet is suggested. It is demonstrated theoretically that the volumetric rate of evaporation of the liquid (used for cooling) relative to the area of vaporization is not dependent upon the drop size.

1. Coatings--Crystallization 2. Molds--Design 3. Mathematics

N.N.

Card 2/2

S/130/62/000/011/001/002
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P. G., Chief Engineer, Murzov, K. P., Deputy Chief of the open-hearth shop for continuous steel casting, Kondratyuk, A. M., Deputy Chief of the continuous steel casting equipment

TITLE: Two-year experiments on continuous steel casting

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, no. 11, 1962, 19 - 21

TEXT: A four-machine unit for continuous steel casting has been operating for two years at the Donetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Donets Metallurgical Plant). The machine is intended for casting slabs of 120 x 600 to 200 x 1,000 mm size. The cast metal is cut into blanks and slabs. The vertical-type unit is 27 meters high. Each of the four machines is equipped with thin-walled 1.5 m high crystallizers. The equipment includes also roll-batteries, drawing stands, gas cutters, devices for the clamping of c u t blank pieces, and for transporting and removing the slabs. Two intermediate 12-ton ladles are mounted over the crystallizers. At the present the steel on the described unit is cast into crystallizers of 125 x 700; 200 x 800 and 200 x 1,000 mm size with central jet supply; optimum metal teeming temperature is 1,620 - 1,640°C, and optimum

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temperature of preheating the intermediate ladles is 1,150 - 1,200°C. Zircon nozzles 22 - 24 mm in diameter, with 53 - 54% Zr content and over 1,900°C refractoriness are used in the intermediate ladles. This is possible due to the selection of proper conditions of metal deoxidation in the ladle, namely using 7 kg ferromanganese, 4 kg 75% ferro-silicon, 0.3 kg aluminum and 1 kg ferro-titanium for deoxidizing 1 ton of low-carbon killed steels. The crystallizers are relatively durable and withstand 2 - 3 campaigns, with 8,200 tons cast steel per campaign. Optimum teeming rates are 0.55 - 0.65 m/min for 175 - 700 mm sections, 0.45 - 0.55 m/min for 200 x 800 mm and 0.4 - 0.45 m/min for 200 x 1,000 mm sections. The weight teeming rate for all sections is about 0.6 t/min and teeming time is 55 - 60 min for casting steel from a 140-ton ladle. Optimum cooling conditions are: 48 m^3/h water supply for 200 x 800 mm ingots, and 36 m^3/h for 175 x 700 mm ingots. The continuous steel casting techniques made it possible to raise the production volume and to reduce rejects. Further improvements are being developed and concern improved durability of crystallizers, casting of steel with 0.19 - 0.30% C, and casting low-alloyed steels. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Donets Metallurgical Plant)

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GLAZKOV, P. G.; MURZOV, K. P.; KONDRATYUK, A. M.

Two-year experience in the continuous casting of steel. Metallurg 7 no.11:19-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Donetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod. 2. Glavnyy inzh. Donetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Glazkov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika martenovskogo tsekha po ustanovke nepreryvnoy razlivki stali Donetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Murzov). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika ustanovki nepreryvnoy razlivki stali Donetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Kondratyuk).

(Continuous casting)

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N., inzh.; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.; POKRASS, L.M.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KONDRATYUK, A.M.; POLYAKOV, I.V.; GORDIYENKO, M.S.; PAVLOV, M.T.; KOPYTIN, A.V.; PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; POTANIN, R.V.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; BRUK, S.M.; YEVTUSHENKO, V.V.; LEYTES, A.V.; STRELETS, V.M.

Continuous casting of 140-ton steel heats with four-channel equipment. Stal' 22 no. 6:501-504 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

KAZAKEVICH, V.M., insh.; KONDRATYUK, A.P., insh.

Operating conditions of coupling transformers with the power system in electric power plants. Elek.sta. 29 no.5:46-47 My '58.
(MIRA 12:3)
(Electric power plants) (Electric transformers)

ISAYEV, P.S. [Isaiev, P.S.]; KONDRATYUK, I.T.; SHAPLIK, O.V. [Shaplyk, O.V.]

Gas potential of coal-bearing sediments in the Pavlograd-Petropavlovka area of the western Greater Donets Basin. Geol.zhur. 22 no.5:35-49 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.
(Donets Basin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ISAYEV, P.S.; KONDRATYUK, I.T.; ZABIGAYLO, V.Ye.

Gas manifestation in the Pavlograd-Petropavlovka area of the Donets Basin. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.10:68-79 O '63. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema.

L 04100-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AT6031324 SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/66/000/419/0001/0016

AUTHOR: Kondratyuk, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electromagnetic form factors of transfer and inelastic scattering of electrons on hadrons

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 419, 1966. Elektromagnitnyye formfaktory perekhoda i neuprugoye rasseyaniye elektronov na adronakh, 1-16

TOPIC TAGS: inelastic scattering, electron, hadron, electromagnetism

ABSTRACT: The cross section and density matrix for the inelastic scattering of an electron by a hadron with arbitrary spin in a single photon exchange approximation, are determined in terms of electromagnetic formfactors, introduced by Durand et al. [Durand, L. III.; DeCelles, P. C., and Marr, R. B., Phys. Rev. 126, 1882 (1962)]. The T-noninvariant effects and the angular distribution of the final hadrons in the $e+N \to e'+N^* \to e'+N+\pi$ process are discussed, and formulas for

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L 04100-67
ACC NR: AT6031324

three transfers are given in the appendix. In conclusion, the author expresses his gratitude to B. V. Geshkenbeyn for presentation of the problem and useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas. [GC]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/

KH

Card 2/2

ASHKINAZI, Abram Khaskelevich; KONDRATYUK, M., red.; SAFONOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[Innovators and builders of the Altai] Ratsionalizatory-stroiteli Altaia. Barnaul. Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; VYSOTSKIY, V.A.; KONDRATYUK, M.I.

Automatic system for the regulation of the temperature of fermentation. Ferm. i spirt.prom. 30 no.4:26-30 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Pishchepromavtomatika (for Sokolov). 2. Andrushevskiy spirtovoy zavod (for Vysotskiy, Kondratyuk).

KONDRATYUK, M. M.

Radiobroadcasting

Our needs. Radio No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

KONDRATYUK, M., inzh.-tekhnolog

Making slate without using trays. Sil'.bud. 10 no.5:19 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chernigovskiy oblmezhkolkhozstroy.
(Roofing, Slate)

KONDRATYUK, N.; TITOVA, V.

Synthetic fibers for pillows, blankets and mattresses. Mias. ind.SSSR 32 no.6:23-24 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Synthetic fabrics)

KONDRATYUK, N.V.; PREVO, A.

Poultry

Several results of mechanical fattening of poultry. Mias. ind. SSSR 23 no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KONDRA[illegible]UK, N. D.

Poultry

Combing branches of poultry raising on collective farms. Ptitsevodstvo No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

KONDRATYUK, N., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Ways of increasing the productive capacity of poultry processing enterprises. Mias.ind.SSSR 25 no.2:42-45 '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Poultry industry)

KONDRATYUK, Nikolay Dmitriyevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SYCHIK, Ye.V., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The organization of poultry raising on state farms and on poultry farms] Organizatsiia ptitsevodstva v sovkhozakh i na ptitsefabrikakh. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 335 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Poultry)

KONDRATYUK, N., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Ways of raising production indexes of poultry plants. Mias. ind. SSSR 27 no.5:47-50 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Poultry plants)

KONDRAT'YUK, N. D.
Poultry Breeding Institute, Moscow.

"Large Poultry Factories in the Soviet Union."

paper presented at 11th. Cong. of World Poultry Assoc., Mexico City, 21-28 Sep 58.

KONDRATYUK, N.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Organization of major poultry plants in the U.S.S.R. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.8:11-16 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry plants)

KONDRATYUK, N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Merits and shortcomings of a useful book. Reviewed by N. Kondratiuk.
Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.1:56 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Poultry houses and equipment)

KONDRATYUK, N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Prospects for the poultry industry in the Kazakh S.S.R. Mias. ind.SSSR 30 no.1:38-40 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Kazakhstan--Poultry industry)

KONDRATYUK, N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Processing of poultry in the United States. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.2:60-61 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(United States--Poultry industry)

KONDR.TYUK, Nikolay Dmitriyevich

[Economic aspects of the poultry industry] Ekonomika ptitsepererabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 169 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Poultry industry)

KONDRATYUK, N.D., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SAKHAROV, B.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Economic efficiency of egg and meat production in poultry plants in areas of large cities and industrial centers of regions which do not produce grain. Trudy TSNIIPPa 9:91-93 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Poultry industry)

BOGOLYUBSKIY, S.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; IOTSYUS, G.P., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KONDRATYUK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk; PATRIK, I.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PEL'TSER, S.O., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; SMETNEV, S.I., akademik; TIKHOMIROV, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROVSKIY, N.P., kand. biol. nauk; GROMOVA, A.V., red.

[Manual for the poultry farmer] Spravochnik ptitsevoda. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 413 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk iemni V.I.Lenina (for Smetnev).

GARNAGA, K.S. [Harnaha, K.S.]; KONDRATYUK, O.K.

Photosynthesis intensity of apple leaves within a single shoot.
Ukr.bot.zhur. 19 no.5:26-30 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel fotosinteza.
(Photosynthesis) (Apple)

KALLYUS, Vyacheslav Yaroslavovich; KONDRATYUK, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; OFAT, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Y.P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Hay-harvesting machines; design, calculations, and the principles of utilization] Senouborochnye mashiny; konstruktsiia, raschet i osnovy ekspluatatsii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 274 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hay—Harvesting) (Agricultural machinery)

KONDRATYUK, Pavel Ivanovich; STEPANENKO, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Yu.P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Machines for the over-all mechanization of hay harvesting] Mashiny dlia kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii uborki trav na seno. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 156 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hay--Harvesting) (Harvesting machinery)

KONDRATYUK, Pavel Ivanovich; OS'MAK, Ilarion Terent'yevich [deceased]; SINYAVSKIY, V.M.[Syniavs'kyi, V.M.]; SAGACH, M.F.[Sahach, M.F.]; LEVITSKAYA, G.P.[Levyts'ka, H.P.], red.; GULENKO, O.I.[Hulenko, O.I.], tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of livestock and poultry farms] Mekhanizatsiia tvarynnytskykh i ptakhivnychykh ferm. 3., perer. i dop. izd. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1964. 333 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KONDRATYUK, S.D.

Knowledge needed by a zootechnician. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.11:91 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Direktor Stryyskogo gosplemrassadnika.
(Stock and stockbreeding--Study and teaching)

L 23597-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4048796 S/3116/63/255/000/0129/0142

AUTHOR: Kondratyuk, S.I.; Panchugin, R.G. B+1

TITLE: Intensity of cyclones and anticyclones in the Arctic basin in the navigation season

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, v. 255, 1963. Sbornik statey po voprosam dolgosrochny*kh prognozov pogody* dlya Arktiki (Collection of articles on the problems of long-range weather forecasting for the Arctic), 129-142

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, cyclone, anticyclone, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: A study of the intensity of Arctic pressure formations has been made on the basis of observational data from the "Severnyy Polyus" [illegible] drift stations for [illegible] 1954-1960. The observations are broken down [illegible] into two groups: [illegible] the polar region (63-90°N) and [illegible] stations the synoptic charts of Eurasia for [illegible] were used to select all cyclonic and anticyclonic centers in the polar and eastern regions having at least one closed isobar. Processing and analysis of these data made it possible to draw conclusions

Card 1/5

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concerning the mean, maximum and minimum intensities of cyclones and anticyclones in the Arctic basin and the frequency of different values of intensity in dependence on [illegible] of atmospheric circulation and synoptic processes in the Arctic by groups. [illegible] yield information on the values of change of intensity of pressure systems [illegible] one natural synoptic period to the next in dependence on the direction of their [illegible]. Allowance for these data can be particularly useful in forecasting the synoptic [illegible] days in advance. During the period May-September 1954-1960 a total of [illegible] cyclones with forms of atmospheric [illegible] account for [illegible] second groups of stations. Analysis of [illegible] in the month-[illegible] variation of mean pressure in cyclones associated with all these forms of [illegible] circulation is approximately identical. Air pressure is lower in July-August than in [illegible] June and is higher in September than in July-August and October. Toward [illegible] autumn the mean pressure in cyclones increases. This variation of mean pressure in [illegible] agrees well with charts of mean monthly air pressure. Fig. 2 of the [illegible] shows the extreme values of the intensity of cyclones and anticyclones (minimum

ACCESSION NR: AT4048796

[illegible] and maximum for anticyclones by regions [illegible] forms of atmospheric

[illegible] Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.V.; KONDRATYUK, S. Ye.

Trihydroxyglutarate complexes of vanadium (III). Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2578-2584 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KONDRATYUK, V.

AUTHOR : USSR M
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 15718, 1959
AUTHOR : Kondratyuk, V.
INST. :
TITLE : Method of Sowing Cotton Plants in Levelled Ridges.
ORIG. PUB. : Khlopkovodstvo, 1958, No.4, 22-26
ABSTRACT : By experiments of 1957 at the Ak-Kavakskaya central agrotechnical station and the Surkhan-Dar'inskaya experimental station of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute, it was determined that the sowing of cotton plants in non-saline soils on the basis of levelled (removed) ridges secures more rapid and unanimous sprouts than the usual sowing in a smooth field. Such a method raises the total crop
CARD : 1/2

BA

BIII-1
Agriculture

Ploughing a ley field. V. P. Kondratyuk (*Sovet. Agron.*, 1931, No. 8, 20–30; *Soils & Fert.*, 1931, 14, 459).—Exposing and thus drying lucerne rosettes by shallow ploughing to a depth of 5–6 cm. prior to Nov. ploughing with a fore plough prevents shooting of the lucerne in the spring. The construction of a suitable shallow plough is described.

C. B. North.

KONDRATYUK, V.

Cotton Growing

New type of harrow for irrigated cotton growing Khlopkovodstvo No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KONDRATYUK, V. P.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Kondratyuk, V. P.	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

KONDRATYUK, V. P.

"AMethod of Plowing Grass Fields for Cotton Which Eliminates the Sprouting of Alfalfa in the Spring." Cand Agr Sci, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Tashkent, 1954. (KL, No. 3, Jan 55)

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SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44204

Author : Kondratyuk, V.P.
Inst : -
Title : Studies on the Moldboardless Cultivation of the Soil for Cotton Growing.

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 10, 36-42.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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